

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/10/18 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100240008-0

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1941

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/10/18 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100240008-0

November 4, 1941

To the Honorable

The Secretary of the Navy

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

During the past few weeks I have been fortunate in borrowing the services of Lieutenant Leonard T. Jones, who has been working with our Communications Section in setting up the proper codes for this office.

Now that the Coast Guard has been transferred to the Navy, I am hopeful that you will be able to assign Lieutenant Jones to this office for further work. I am anxious to place him in charge of my Codes Section and, as you can well realize, the initial stages of organization are all important to us.

If this meets with your approval, I would appreciate your taking the necessary steps and having him report to me.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

WJD

CC: Capt. Roosevelt.

HE

ERNEST WHEELING
641 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Oct. 4, 1941

Mr. James R. Murphy
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Murphy:

Thank you for your letter acknowledging mine to Colonel Donovan regarding Captain Robert Ireton.

I was naturally not aware of the Colonel's communication with the Captain on the subject of Mayor LaGuardia's Office of Civilian Defense.

Captain Ireton is anxious to help in Defense work and it is possible that the Mayor's office will be glad of his training and experience.

Very truly yours,

Ernest Wheeling
Mrs. Ernest Wheeling

September 30, 1941

Mrs. Ernest Schelling
888 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Schelling:

I acknowledge your letter of September 30 addressed to Colonel Donovan. I find that Captain Linton wrote to this office and submitted an outline of his background and experience. Colonel Donovan advised him that his talents would be better suited to the work that is being undertaken by Mayor LaGuardia in the Office of Civilian Defense, and suggested that he get in touch with that office.

Yours very truly,

James R. Murphy

Colonel William J. Donovan
2 Wall Street
New York City

With apologies for taking your time with this letter, it concerns an associate of my husband's in the last war, whom I feel might be of some value to you in your new defense work. Captain Robert E. Ireten was legal adviser to the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission at Coblenz, and a special Judge Advocate at the Headquarters of the A.E.F. in Germany. At that time, he acted as associate Judge Advocate in a very unfortunate accident involving Ernest who was then serving in the Intelligence Branch of the General Staff as Assistant Military Attache in Berlin. Captain Ireten was not only extremely capable in discharging his official duties on this occasion but was more than kind and considerate to Ernest and after war gave him a gold watch in appreciation.

Irwin has had wide experience both here and abroad in the theory and practice of law, as also an editor and journalist, in the field of international law and intelligence. Because of this he is peculiarly qualified to serve in some aspect of defense and government intelligence activities will be of the best advantage and value. Mr. Irwin says that as far as the Army is concerned it does not at present have any role in civilian life, in spite of an excellent Army and Navy, and that there are still more to be done lately.

[illegible][illegible]

3. I am sure that the people of the world, in general, will appreciate the efforts of the people of the United States, and the people of the United States, in general, will appreciate the efforts of the people of the world.

of the Government, at all times.

1944 Feb 11

Regarding: ROBERT B. IRETON

EDUCATION:

Under-graduate Oxford University, England; graduate (M.A.) Royal University, Ireland; graduate (LL.B.) University of Pennsylvania; graduate work in Civil Law, University of Bordeaux.

EXPERIENCE:

Practiced law in Pennsylvania; in New York, served in legal department Guaranty Trust Co. and in charge of law department of Robert Blair Co.; legal associate of Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, New York. In United States Army was attached to the Judge Advocate's department, from November, 1917, in France, to November, 1920, in Germany, where I was demobilized. An American legal advisor to the International Rhineland High Commission, from November, 1920, to March 1st, 1923, and American judge on its Special Courts. Practiced law in Paris, France, from 1923 to 1928.

TEACHING POSITIONS:

- (1) Assistant Director and Instructor in College of Law, American E.F. University, Beaune, Cote d'Or, France, March to end of June, 1919.
- (2) Conducted classes in Constitutional Law in Coblenz, Germany, for soldier candidates seeking regular army commissions, during the years 1921 and 1922.
- (3) Full-time professor Fortia Law School, Boston, 1928 through 1931.
- (4) Full-time professor of law in the University of Detroit, 1931 through 1937.
- (5) Full-time professor of law, New York Law School, 1937 through 1940.
- (6) Faculty member, Detroit Graduate Law School, 1932 through 1937.
- (7) Conducted courses in Roman Law and World War Problems, during three winters, for Zeta Kappa Psi, of Detroit.
- (8) At the request of the American Consulate in Windsor, Ontario, (across from Detroit), instructed all the members of the Consulate and several Detroit lawyers whom they brought with them, in a forty-hour course in International Law.

SUBJECTS:

Evidence, Constitutional Law, Equity, Conflicts and Jurisprudence. Other subjects occasionally taught are: Contract, Agency, Bailment, Real Property and, always in Graduate School, International Law and Administrative Law, with the workings of which I have some first-hand knowledge through my experience in France and Germany.

(regarding Robert E. Irwin)

-2-

WRITER:

Have published more than a score of articles in various legal periodicals. Have also written numerous articles for leading magazines on economic issues of importance.

C
O
P
Y

ROBERT E. IRETON

LAW OFFICES

36 BRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK
Tel. Bowling Green 9-8109

September 18, 1941

My dear Colonel:

I want to thank you most sincerely for your cordial letter of 11th ult. But as I have never had much, if anything, to do with mongrels, I will not approach the gentleman you mention. Of all human strains, the two which combine to boget him are the two I most dislike.

Now some friends of mine from Park Avenue, who are also friends of yours, on learning that we were in correspondence, wished to write you in my behalf, and I persuaded them, insistently, that they do nothing of the kind. They promised so and I hope they have lived up to it. One is a very charming and gracious lady of great wealth and long-established family. But I never secured a place in my whole career through influence or "pull", and it's too late to start now. I have moved on in my whole career through invitations born, I believe, on my work and supposed worth.

By the way, you might be able to find out something for me, and if you can do this, I'll be very grateful. On August 25 and again on August 27, I received a communication from the Adjutant General stating, in brief, that the Department of War had selected a "very few" names from the 180,000 officers in the World War, to form a "Veteran Officers' Reserve Corps", and asking me to return, properly filled in, a questionnaire. I did so - sent two of them - but I have heard nothing since. Could you find out if I stand a show of selection? I will be always your debtor if you can help me here. My father was killed in Austria and I was in the World War. I feel like a fish out of water this time. With every good wish,

Very sincerely,

/s/ ROBERT E. IRETON

September 15, 1941

Mr. Robert E. Iretson
430 Clinton Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Mr. Iretson:

I do not have the task of dealing with national morale. That is in the agency called Office of Civilian Defense which is under Mayor LaGuardia. It may well be that they could make use of your talents and I suggest that you get in touch directly with them.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

430 Clinton Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y.
August 21, 1941.

My dear Colonel:

Will you never stop electrifying me with your numerous endowments? To the long list of non-accomplishments I now see you are to be the upbuilder for "domestic morale." Surely there is need for some activity in this respect, for the indifference of the average citizen to our real plight and our actual commitment to the task of saving Great Britain is to my way of thinking astounding and disturbing. This apathy must be converted into an active participation, and the only certain way to do this is to talk "turkey" to our fellow-citizens and show them where we really stand and what we must do. We are irritating our South American friends by the goodwill "ambassadors" we have forced upon them and we should profit by that mistake in dealing with our own folk.

Den, patriotism, courage, hope, confidence, inspiration are truly intangibles; but they may be made real to every citizen - made to physically, as it were, by men who have the gift to move an audience.

I should be glad to help you if you find a place for me.

For three years I addressed audiences in the campaign for currency and banking reform - even a Committee of Congress, and with success, as you know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert E. La Follette

for - 2 -

430 Clinton Avenue,
Brooklyn 147,
Aug. 21/41

My dear Colonel:

Will you now stop identifying me
with your numerous endowments? To the very last of
your accomplishments I have used you as to be the up-
builder of your "domestic morale". Surely, there is
need for some action - in this respect, for the
indifference of the average citizen to our world plight,
and our actual commitment to the task of saving
Great Britain, is to my way of thinking, demoralizing
and distracting. This apathetic mood has converted into
our nation's participation, and the only certain way to do
this is to back "Lending" to our federal budget and show
the value in many other ways which we must do. Let
us imitating our small American friends of the good will
"lend us some" we have given to them, and not let our
people of that magnitude be thinking in the same field.
Good, patriotism, courage, hope, confidence, in
action are truly outstanding; but they are of little
value until they are identified in some way to
patriotism, as it was, by some other than the fifth
to some one else. I intend to get to help
you if you stand to please you. For those years I
addressed attention in the campaign for Currency and
Bonding, before we were a Committee of Congress, and with
them, as you know. Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Dwyer

*Interviews, Amsted
x Christian
x Warburg*

Report on Interviews with Danish, Norwegian,
Swedish, Dutch, Polish and Chinese Missions.

August 20, 1941.

DENMARK

Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, the Danish Minister, was very much interested to hear about the proposed work of the Coordinator's Office and was very enthusiastic about making available any information he gets and also about suggesting advisory personnel. He promised to think over the latter subject very fully and will get in touch with JPW in New York on Friday. At this time he will also give us his ideas of what sort of thing would constitute effective propaganda in Denmark. He pointed out that it is necessary to draw a distinction between Denmark, which has a captive government, and Norway, which has a free government outside of the country.

SWEDEN

We called on the Ambassador, Mr. Bostrom. Our conversation was general and reserved on our part, being confined to the most general sort of statement as to the desirability of exchanging information. The Ambassador was very cordial about this and, without any prodding, immediately launched into a discussion about how difficult the Swedish position was and how much sympathy the Swedes had for the Finns. We remarked that probably they were torn between their sympathy for the Finns and the Norwegians. The Ambassador ignored this and went right on about the poor Finns and how Russia was the traditional enemy of Sweden. It was quite clear from his remarks that his sympathies are with the Germans and definitely against the Russians. It was our impression that it would be unwise to say anything to the Ambassador which we did not want reported to Berlin.

NORWAY

The Minister was away. Mr. Olaf, the Chief of the Press Bureau, was interviewed. He is a very well informed, intelligent gentleman and will cooperate to the fullest extent. He had been instructed in regard to our office by the Minister due to previous conversations between Orlog and JPW. He said

2.

that John Watkins would be an excellent man to advise us in New York, and also suggested Carl Goyland, the editor of the Norwegian News in New York. The latter is strongly anti-Nazi, very familiar with Norway, and can put his hands on any number of translators, writers or consultants. JPW will get in touch with him in New York.

Olaf said that the Norwegian language press in this country is now one hundred per cent all right and described in detail an extensive campaign they are conducting, particularly in the Middle West among Norwegian-Americans. He said that the reason they had gotten Senator Capper to speak over WRUL the other day to the Norwegians was that in doing so he weakened his isolationist position in the Middle West. This is a rather clever technique which might be followed further. Apparently the Kansas papers made quite a thing of Capper's speech.

HOLLAND

We lunched with the Minister, Dr. Loudon, and Baron C. G. W. H. van Boetzelaer van Oosterhout, Counselor. Both were very much interested and promised complete cooperation. By way of illustration, the Minister produced a letter from a friend who had just left Italy, which was full of extremely interesting information, particularly as regards Spain. It was agreed that he would forward all such material without attempting to distinguish between the important and the unimportant.

There are two valuable sources of information, both situated in New York:

1. Aneta News Service,
50 Rockefeller Plaza,
Tel: COL 6-3875.

The man to see here is Mr. Vag Dias.

This is a commercial news service which should be hooked up with our news room.

2. The Netherlands Information Bureau,
16 Rockefeller Plaza,

which is a government agency.

The man to see here is Dr. Stotemaker de Bruijne.

Both will be contacted by JPW in New York.

The Minister made a somewhat cryptic remark about one of his "colleagues", whose heart was in the right place but who was too indiscreet to be trusted. It was not clear whether "colleague" referred to someone on his staff or to one of the other diplomats in Washington. I rather think the latter. This should be followed up casually at an early opportunity.

POLAND

We called on the Ambassador, Mr. Chlechanowski, who was extremely interesting and cooperative. He talked for some time about the forthcoming Moscow Conference, and was quite disturbed that Poland was not to be represented there, if only as an observer. He expressed some fear that the British and American representatives would be taken into camp by Stalin and also some apprehension as regards the eventual peace negotiations if Russia plays too large a part in bringing about a German defeat.

He also told an interesting story concerning his efforts to bring Mr. Oumansky together with Norman Davis in order to get Red Cross help to Russia started.

The Ambassador was very keen on helping us in the psychological sphere, and among other things offered to provide us with a weekly analysis, which he is having prepared, of the entire Ukrainian, White Russian and Finnish press in this country. This analysis will be given to us in Polish and we will have to see about getting it translated.

He gave Count Tarnowski and von Rathaus, whom JPW had seen in New York, a clean bill of health and said he knew them well and that they could be extremely useful, particularly in Catholic circles.

The Ambassador told us that the Polish Information Center, which is lodged with the Polish Consulate in New York, would be a valuable contact for us, and suggested we get in touch with Baron Ropp who is at the head of it. He will inform Baron Ropp and JPW will get in touch with him.

CHINA

We called on the Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih. He was very much interested and eager to cooperate. He said that the news he was getting was fragmentary and that we could probably give him more than he could give us. As a source of information and a helpful consultative contact in New York, he

suggested the Trans-Pacific News Agency, which he is going to instruct to cooperate with us. The people to see at this Agency are:

Mou Sheng Ling,
Liu Ling, and
George Kao.

We asked him whether there was anyone on his staff who was intimately familiar with the Japanese psychology. Here we struck gold! There is a man in Washington, living in retirement, by the name of Chiung Wu Kao. He was formerly Chief of the Asiatic office in the Japanese Foreign Office, and was an appeaser who cooperated with the Puppet Government of Nanking. Later he saw the error of his ways and deserted the appeasers. He is a personal friend of the Generalissimo, who apparently sent him to Washington to live in retirement. The Ambassador said that he knows intimately the Japanese language, Japanese mentality, and their psychological weak spots. The Ambassador will ask him to make us a report on what to do and what not to do in Japanese propaganda.

The Ambassador also suggested that we get in touch with Roger Green, who is secretary of the Committee to Defend America, and was born in Japan of missionary parents. His brother, Jerome Green, lives in Boston, and is president of the Japan Society. The Ambassador thinks that both the Greens could be extremely useful as consultants.

As we were leaving, the Ambassador remarked that the Generalissimo had felt rather left out by the Atlantic Conference and that he had had several messages complaining about this. He also expressed a desire to call upon the President.

W.

December 5, 1941

Mr. Wm. Ladd, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Ladd:

Pursuant to letter received by Colonel Donovan with reference to investigation of the personnel of this organization, we have established the following procedure.

All requests for such investigations will originate with our Personnel Officer, Mr. Opala, but will be directed to you in all cases through Captain Roosevelt's office. We will arrange to supplement such requests with photostatic copies of the original application of the individual in question. I assume that Civil Service records showing their check and report on such individuals are available to you. We will in each case indicate if a Civil Service report has previously been completed.

Should you wish to alter this procedure for your convenience, will you please advise me.

Very truly yours,

William A. Kimbel
Special Assistant to
Colonel Donovan

WAK:EG

CC: COLONEL DONOVAN
CAPTAIN ROOSEVELT

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

3024
INTERCEPTS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 13, 1941

WJH
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
23rd and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Transmitted herewith are copies of a
number of intercepts from the British Imperial
Censorship which it is thought may be of interest
to you.

Sincerely,

J. E. Hoover

Enclosures

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

7 42 3 11
INTERCEPTS

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

December 12, 1941

gll
**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER**

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
23rd and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Transmitted herewith are copies of a
number of intercepts from the British Imperial
Censorship which it is thought may be of interest
to you.

Sincerely,

Edgar

Enclosures

December 6, 1941

Dear Edgar:

Thank you very much for your
letter of December 4th and the
attached intercepts.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CC

7 452

1023

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

DEC 6 1941

December 4, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
23rd and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED

Dear Bill:

Transmitted herewith are copies of a
number of intercepts from the British Imperial
Censorship which it is thought may be of interest
to you.

Sincerely,

J. E. Hoover

Enclosures

INTERCEPTS

December 2, 1942

Dear Edgar:

Many thanks for your letter
of November 29th enclosing ~~copy~~ in-
tercepts.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CL

INTERESTING

November 26, 1941

Dear Edgar:

Thank you for your letter and
the photostatic copies of intercepts.
They are very interesting.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

cc

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 24, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Transmitted herewith are photostatic
copies of a number of intercepts from the British
Imperial Censorship which it is thought may be of
interest to you.

Sincerely,

Enclosures

*sent to Capt.
Kavanaugh, Chief
of Staff
11/26/41*

INTERCEPTS
FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION

October 31, 1941

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Elger:

Thank you very much for your letter of
October 29th and the photostatic copies of the
intercepts. They are very interesting.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

October 29, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Transmitted herewith are photostatic
copies of a number of intercepts from the British
Imperial Censorship which it is thought may be of
interest to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely of John Edgar Hoover, is written in dark ink. The signature is stylized and appears to read "J. Edgar Hoover".

Enclosures

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



[Handwritten signature]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Intercepts

October 11, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Transmitted herewith are photostatic
copies of a number of intercepts from the British
Imperial Censorship which it is thought may be of
interest to you.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

Enclosures

October 7, 1941

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for sending me
the photostatic copies of intercepts
from the British Imperial Censorship.

I am very glad to have these
for reference.

Very sincerely,

William J. Donovan

cc

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Mr. Baughman

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

Mr. Tamm

October 7, 1941

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER**

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

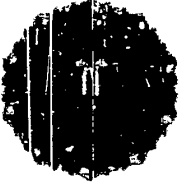
Transmitted herewith are photostatic
copies of a number of intercepts from the British
Imperial Censorship which it is thought may be of
interest to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely of John Edgar Hoover, is written in ink below the word "Sincerely,". The signature is stylized and appears to be "J. Edgar Hoover".

Enclosures

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

October 3, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Transmitted herewith are a number of
photostatic copies of intercepts received from
the British Imperial Censorship which may be of
interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

Enclosures

December 8, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DELOACH
SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION BY F.B.I.

I had a conversation with Mr. Ladd of FBI. He advised that if our facilities for photostating our Civil Service records were not adequate, their office would assist by making such photostats for us. The New York office can arrange for similar facilities for photostating by FBI in the New York branch, located in the Court House Building.

I am having a meeting with Russell Livermore tomorrow morning for the purpose of establishing procedure and will arrange with Mr. Foxworth, FBI, New York, for such photostating, if necessary. We are to send to Mr. Livermore a chart indicating our organization set-up.

FBI will investigate all of OSI personnel, regardless of whether they have already been checked by Civil Service or not. The application of this arrangement will start the first of this coming week, December 8th.

12-
We have arranged with Civil Service to
send directly to you a summary of the factors
covered in a Civil Service check of any
individual.

The FBI check will be supplementary to
and independent of the Civil Service investiga-
tion, except that FBI will investigate Civil
Service records.

W.A. Kimbol

WAK:EO

September 17, 1941.

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DOMINIAN:

Re: Inter-Allied Information Center
and British Empire Centre.

Conyers Read, who is head of the British Empire Division under Harten, called on to say that he had been talking to Canadian press representatives about a survey of Canadian newspapers and that he had been informed that all contacts with the British Empire would go through channels (meaning me) to the Inter-Allied Information Center. He has various personal contacts in the British Library of Information and in the embassies which he would like to use.

I told him I could not answer the question but would put it on to you. For your information, the Inter-Allied Information Center does not as yet include Canada so far as I know, and I should think, for the type of information that Read wants, it might be necessary to deal with some of the Dominion missions here. I told him he would hear from you as to what he was to do in the future. Shouldn't this really funnel through Jimmy Roosevelt?

James P. Warburg.

JPW:CC

Project suggested for immediate study

P. James

10/1/54

The History of Brazil and Argentina

History of development and of the territory dispute

The border dispute in the War of 1898 - 99

Public opinion and army opinion in Paraguay and Bolivia
of general objectives of Argentina and Brazil or of
Growth in these countries

Main course of U. S. participation

Argentine interests
Pipe line, source of capital

Brazilian interests
Railroad

Foreign influence in Brazil and Argentina presenting
conflict

Main causes of political unrest in Bolivia & Paraguay

Oil

Geologic evidence regarding reserves

The land in terms of human habitability

Present population and sources of labor

The History of Potential Conflict between Islands of the East Indies

History of settlement and economic activity in the East Indies
Detail by islands

History of the relations of Negroes and whites, especially
between islands

Events in periods of emancipation which might bear
current attitudes

Economic development on the islands since emancipation
Commercial developments
Relations of land tenure to self-sufficiency and poverty
by islands

Present status of conflict by islands
Negro - white friction
Portuguese - Chinese friction
Foreign influences promoting conflict, if any

The islands in terms of human habitability
Surface
Climate
Arable land for rice cultivation
Arable land for plough cultivation

History of potential conflict on security and supply of human

Operational Details

Transportation Development

Detailed maps showing plans and capacity of railroads,
navigability of rivers, landing fields and air lines,
ports and shipping facilities

Distribution of Foreign Born

Populations, characteristics of each area of concentration

German

Italian

Japanese

Planned areas suitable for refugee settlement

Commercial Problems

Imports, products and potential markets

Exports and materials

Barriers to foreign trade requirements

Effects of industrial development in L. A.

Political Problems

Current reports on political conditions

Process and background of public opinion in Argentina,
Uruguay, Colombia, and Costa Rica

Position and power of the army officers in political
affairs in each Latin American country

Penetration of Nazi Ideologies

History of penetration

Elements of population to whom Nazi ideas appeal

Liberal forces in L. A.

JENKINS, WILLIAM L

A
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. [unclear]
December 4, 1941

MEMORANDUM

4

SUBJECT: MR. WILLIAM JENKINS
INTERVIEW OF DECEMBER 3, 1941

Born December 12, 1888, Gwynedd, Pa. *not Wales*
855

1896 - 1903 Private School

1903 - 1907 George School

1907 - 1910 Swarthmore, B.A. degree

1909 - 1910 Class scholarship, Senior
President

1910 - 1911 Executive Secretary,
Society of Friends, N.Y.C.

1911 - 1913 Farmers & Mechanics Trust
Co., Westchester, Pa.

Studied for Foreign Service, was ap-
pointed July, 1914. Served at following
posts:

Liverpool, Dublin, Queenstown, Swansea,
London, Moscow (about six months), Trebizond
(two years), Tiflis (four to five months),
Odessa, 1918, (two or three months),
Constantinople (two months), Tiflis (three
or four months), Funchal (two years), Nairobi
(two years), Calcutta (three years in India).

-2-

Got bacillary dysentery, came home and resigned (1927).

January to August, 1928 - Co-manager, Import Department, Whiting-Patterson Company, 320 North 13th Street, Philadelphia.

Got better paid job with Mackay & Company, brokers, 14 Wall Street, in charge of publicity and new business. Reference, Mr. David Thomas.

July, 1930 to November, 1932 - Returned to Philadelphia and worked with First Mortgage Co., now extinct. President, William A. Clarke, 1518 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

November, 1932 to November, 1933 - Lectured on Foreign Service and gave bridge lessons.

November, 1933 - Began work with Colonel Samuel P. Wetherill, Korris Building, Philadelphia. Known as his Civic Assistant; also in charge of his investments, real estate, etc. Has various corporate connections with Wetherill's enterprises.

-3-

Languages - French, fluent; Portuguese, rusty, but he spoke it as well as he did French; reads Spanish easily; Russian, used to speak it fluently and could brush it up easily.

He would go anywhere and stay as long as necessary. He is unmarried. Now gets \$6,500. plus an interest in business.

He needs an immediate answer. Has been asked to report for duty next Monday with OPM. Can get out of it now, but not later.

DKEB.

DB:EG

Richard P. Heppner

December 1941

Colonel Donovan

Discussion with Dr. E. A. Johnson - Pearl Harbor

On Thursday, December 18, 1941, I talked to Dr. E. A. Johnson, a civilian specialist, employed at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, who had just returned from Hawaii.

On the morning of December 7, Dr. Johnson was on his way to Pearl Harbor to report aboard the vessel which was to return him to the United States. He was travelling in a private automobile. At about 8:30 A.M. the car radio and firing called his attention to the raid. At first he did not believe it was real; neither did many officers and men with whom he talked. At the gate of the Navy Yard, he still was not convinced until he saw evidence of damage. The attacking planes were very high at that time.

He proceeded to the water-front and went to the place where his ship was located. After remaining there a short period, he went aboard a mine sweeper and remained on board until the task allocated the sweeper was completed.

Colonel Donovan

December 20, 1941

Re: Johnson - Pearl Harbor

Civilian Morale

As to the morale of the mixed population, he has no information. The morale of the rest of the population, in his opinion, is very high. There was no appreciable amount of panic at any time. As a matter of fact, hardly anyone believed there was a raid until it was over. The immediate reaction of the general public was that they had been let down by the Navy.

The black-out is complete but, in Johnson's opinion, too severe for the good of morale. Public co-operates completely. In the early stages of the black-out guards shot out lights and occasionally shot at people and each other; that condition has been remedied.

All shops closed for one day in order that an inventory might be taken; this did not cause any hardship. There have been very few attempts to hoard food by the public.

Administration

Dr. Johnson had quite a bit of criticism for the Navy's administrative set-up. He states that from his observation officers lack initiative because they have been conditioned to ask for authority to proceed before taking

Colonel Donovan

and Johnson - Pearl Harbor

William Harris

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Colonel Donovan

December 20, 1941

Re: Johnson - Pearl Harbor

any action all the way up the line. This, he says, results in decisions originating in Washington which should be taken on the spot. He believes that the Navy must be delegated authority and let the men on the scenes make decisions; otherwise, an advanced base cannot be properly run. He also observed a lack of staff organization and a lack of coordination between various bureaus and departments.

In his opinion, Pearl Harbor has a serious lack of technical personnel and spare equipment, such as, parts, amplifiers, condensers and cable. He believes there should be a large group of engineering personnel who understand equipment and who can work out difficulties in its operation on the ground. He feels that the Naval Officers are not qualified to do this, with the result that they are unable to apply emergency measures when and where needed.

NPH/edj

Colonel Danoyan

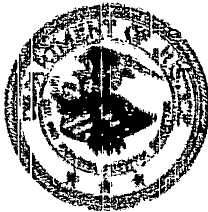
December 23, 1943

Re: Johnson - Pearl Harbor

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RPH/edj



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

July 19, 1941.

✓
1. Bureau of Prisons
1. 1st Div.

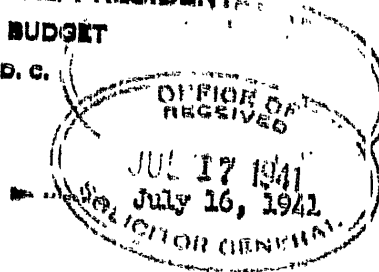
MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN

You may be interested in the attached.

FRB

FRANCIS BIDDLE
Acting Attorney General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Mr. Francis Biddle
Solicitor General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Biddle:

I believe that you will feel repaid for reading the attached correspondence. It began with a statement to my wife by Madam Genevieve Tabouis to the effect that she believed that if she had access to her files in Paris she could find an identical parallel between portions of a recent speech by Lindbergh and portions of a speech by Hitler at about the time the war began. I suggested to Professor Howard Becker of the University of Wisconsin that he take up the hunt. Becker's background is an unusual combination of engineering and social psychology. He spent several years in Germany after the war drafting plant layouts for American concerns (the one I remember was the International Harvester Company) which wished to establish German branches.

Cordially yours,

Stuart A. Rice
Stuart A. Rice
Assistant Director in Charge
of Statistical Standards

Fineman

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Sterling Hall

July 10, 1941

Mr. Stuart A. Rice
Central Statistical Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Stuart:

I have delayed my answer to your letter of two weeks ago because the number of points you raise has started me on a long train of reflection. First of all, I firmly believe that we cannot long continue without a definite Department of Information. Call it a Ministry of Propaganda if you wish, I don't care. As one reads the current journals and the press, one is amazed by the amount of unfounded rumor, uncorroborated information, and sensationalized routine that is dished out to the ordinary citizen. If such a Department of Information did nothing more than sift and centralise access to the various fragments of official information, a great deal could be done. Its action now stand, the impression I got from Washington is one of the most unallegated confusion, and I am sure that a great many other people feel quite the same way.

I also think such a Department of Information will prove to be absolutely necessary as the crisis intensifies if civilian morale is to be generated and sustained. You will note that I say "generated"; I should add "in such a way that it will not prove to be a post-war liability." There can be little question that the kind of "eat 'em alive" morale that George Grant pumped up the last time was largely responsible for the tremendous kick-back of normalcy. The British seem to have been doing pretty well without hymns of hate; whether we could do the same thing is an open question, but we ought to try it.

Again, such a Department could do a lot to assist the services of American intellectuals who now have to overcome the reaching the general public. The example of "The Current Pamphlets on World Affairs", the Hamilton war pamphlets, the "Focus" books, and a number of other British pamphlets come to mind. These represent high-grade pamphleteering, and as long as we must have

propaganda in any case -- as I am convinced of what -- why not try to make it propaganda that will appeal to traditional values and intelligence as well as to raw emotion?

Such a Department of Information should also provide accurate information over the radio. Please note that I do not say "misleading" information; that is impossible. What could be done, however, would be to give facts by which some of the more obvious distortions of the opposition could be counteracted. One need not tell everything, but one can make certain of the accuracy of what one tells. Along with this fact-disseminating use of the radio would, of course, be a good deal of skillful propaganda. The success of the University of Chicago School of Public Relations is due to the fact that there are many men in America who would make good broadcasters; why not use them? Most of them are so full of blather that they are ready to pull out all the stops whenever they come on the air, if it weren't for the fact that we can just twiddle the knob.

Finally, a Department of Information would have to do something to control the minute-man activities that will undoubtedly spring up on an amateur basis. If flying squadrons of speakers could be organized and sent out here and there throughout the country, something might be done to check the tendency of every Rotary speaker, minister, and politician on the loose to do a little bungling morale-pumping. Repeating what I said above: We have to fear a state of the public mind that will make a sensible post-war settlement impossible. Why not set backfires right now?

I hope these random ideas don't bore you; from the tone of your letter I thought that you might welcome a little discussion.

As ever yours,

(signed) Howard

Howard Becker
Professor of Sociology

JOHNSON, Rex

December 12, 1941

~~Memorandum for Rex Johnson~~

For the time being - until Mr. Early comes back - you are authorized to have a temporary set up of administration, based upon plan "X" initiated by me and dated December 12, 1941.

The plan is subject to consultation with Mr. Early after his return. During this period, of course, you will receive pay as administrative and finance officer.

W.J.D.

JOHNSON, EDD

Sunday 11/2/41.

Dear Mr.

Mr. Johnson,

It is true that with our present limited staff and our lack of equipment, we are only able to toss an occasional ripe tomato at the enemy, instead of blasting him with a Big Bertha.

I don't want to give the impression, however, that we've been sitting back and letting our eyes grow blind because we haven't had the men and equipment to do the job thoroughly.

At present, the men in this short-wave section are the men in the reconnaissance and intelligence...that's our assignment.

In order to call our own shots, we must have precise information on our own situation and a staff of trained writers and sufficient recording equipment.

Right now, we're using what we have, we improvise. And already we feel that a lot of our fire, which is wasted, while certain other activities are actually helping the enemy or will in our own positions.

For example, when the direction of the enemy's attack on this country is known, we need a specially trained personnel and extensive short-wave equipment to intercept it.

We have a plan to train the personnel. The FCC has, for example, sent a group of men to the FCC, we have requisitioned from G-3 and NBC.

By the way, FCC will be able to give us some more. But since August, we've been working on the tactical side of the enemy's projection, and in

the meantime, we've taken the initiative away from them.

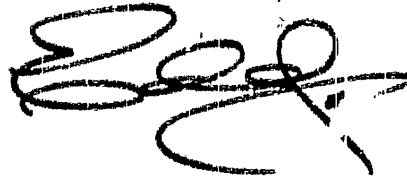
We've also established a radio network. We have had and accurate reports on the enemy's movements. We have that information, but lack facilities to use it.

The FCC is willing to send men to London to get the kind of information we require. We have agreed to train those

men for the FCC. Two already have been hired, and we are having staff talks with them. Meanwhile, lacking a budget appropriation for London-New York communications, we've still managed to improvise. Through the BBC office here, we've arranged for a cabled query service. And we receive from British sources here a daily report of 1,000 words free. It's a hit-or-miss system, uncoordinated and clumsy. But it's better than nothing, and it's produced invaluable information already.

It's just sending you this note so that you may know we are not melancholy, but we are not sulking in our tents.

If the Bureau of the Budget gives us the tools we'll finish the job. Meanwhile we'll fight Germans with broomsticks and tanks with brickbats.



John Edgar Hoover
September 20, 1941

Mr. Ed Johnson
Office of Coordinator of Information
210 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter. I am glad you have made satisfactory arrangements and they seem sensible to me. Of course, I want all proposals ultimately to come up to the Directive Committee before they are made use of. Apart from the psychological, we have got to be sure they are in the political zone.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

31 November 1941

To: Colonel Donovan
From: Nelson Poynter

MEMORANDUM

Here is the digest, with two carbons attached, of
Idd Johnson's "Strategy and Tactics of the Axis Radio this
week" received today.

Copy: Nelson Poynter

NSP:ow

The British announcement of the sinking of the Ark Royal, with loss of only one crew member, and the capture of the Odenwald lead the press and radio headlines. On the Odenwald, the Nazis pursued a line of first ignoring it, then confusing it, next ridiculing it, and then justifying it. We suggest the disguised ship be brought into New York Harbor on a Sunday with crowds there to watch and listen cameras and radio announcers call the show play by play for rebroadcasting in a dozen languages later. We have also suggested holding spokesmen in readiness to act defensively in the face of weekend Nazi propaganda offensives.

London monitors report gap in Nazi and Fascist handling of Libyan drive news. Former announced the attack repulsed before it started. The latter an hour later said the battle was still raging. The jointly proclaimed line now is, first, it doesn't open a second front and won't satisfy Stalin; second, it is a political, not a military operation; third, it will fail anyway.

Until we get a clear statement from British of intentions and probabilities, we do not intend exploiting further by short wave the Libyan move.

We are renewing requests to OPM for broadcastable figures on American participation, which as news we believe more helpful to us than to the enemy, if the Libyan offensive is not to be like the noble Duke of York's. We will not hit the American aid idea too much until it is clear that American aid has not been too little and too late.

The Axis broadcasters have agreed the Russian campaign is over except for mopping up. Therefore their only reference was to the premature--capture of Kerch. The Axis is renewing the "Bolshevik menace" and "defensive war" lines, adding a new argument; the longer

-2-

the war, the super the victory. We have been stressing this trend to short wave editors in ten languages besides English.

The Axis claims statements in the Finnish press coincide with their own line and lump Finnish victories with their own on the northern front.

We have been extending our news on, or impinging on, Finnish question to foreign language broadcasts. The "better news" promised last week was used editorially by the leading Finnish newspaper in the U. S. The editorial was used in a 15 minute script broadcast in Finnish over two American short wave stations and also in Swedish broadcasts. The radio division also recorded an hour's program in Finnish, arranged and broadcast domestically by Richards of WJR of Detroit with Finnish Americans cooperating. Redubbed, it was sent to short wave licensees for rebroadcast to Finland.

The Icelandic murder was used extensively in Germany. The War Department produced a human interest story about U. S. forces in Iceland. The Maritime Commission has been asked for a Christmas ship for Iceland. Broadcasts direct from Iceland to U. S. are in the works.

We passed on to short wave editors a Nazi boast about food-and-fuel-plenty, following it up with a Washington story of potato shortage in Europe. This bounced back to Germany in a couple of hours. To combat the Nazi boast about Turkey being one of the family, a 15 minute story about von Papen is in the works. We still await the green light on our plea for a shipload of supplies to Istanbul.

Weygand's dismissal was ignored until the State Department's declaration regarding a review of U. S. Northern African relations.

-3-

Wednesday's confusion in our effort to verify reports of his dismissal without giving authorship thereof was more than covered by our ability on Thursday to move the State Department's announcement in time for French broadcasts. Pell's story, telephoned before air-time, ran through sentence by sentence in translation amounted to practically a 24 hour beat on the daily French language broadcast. WJEA scheduled an extra broadcast to carry our follow ups.

Op-10-r-9
CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

June 30, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Berle:

SUBJECT: Max Arthur JORDAN.

1. I have been personally investigating Mr. Jordan's background and have to report as follows.
2. Subject was born April 21, 1895, in San Remo, Italy, where he went to public and high school until the age of 17. His father Herman, a pharmacist by profession, holder of a Ph.D. university degree, and son of the chef de cabinet of the then King of Wurtemberg, was owner of the International Pharmacy in San Remo.
3. Jordan, Jr., was born in Stuttgart, Germany, of a family that came originally from the Austrian Tyrol. He died several years ago.
4. Jordan's mother's family name was Hauelsen. Mrs. Jordan was born at Esslingen, near Stuttgart, the daughter of Herman Hauelsen, the founder of a large shoe manufacturing establishment. Mrs. Jordan, who is now 73, lives in retirement at Freudenstadt in the Black Forest.
5. There is one brother living, Walter Jordan, who is District Sales Manager in Munich for the Salamander Shoe Company. The brother's wife is a native of Bremen, and he has two children who are minors.
6. All of the family are Protestants and there is no trace of Jewish ancestry on either side.
7. Max Jordan, himself, is a very enthusiastic convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and maintains close associations with a number of high church dignitaries.
8. Two of Jordan's uncles, on his mother's side, are still living. One, Herman Hauelsen, is a retired business man, living in Stuttgart. He is over 70 years old. The second, August, lives in Halle. He is a retired government building supervisor, and practiced for years as an architect. He is now about 86 years old. Jordan has only had a very slight contact with either of these men for many years.

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Memo. for Mr. Berlin - Cont'd.

8. Jordan, furthermore, states that no member of his family has ever shown the slightest interest in politics.

10. At the age of 17, Jordan left Italy for Stuttgart to complete his education. Two years was spent in a high school. He then enrolled at Frankfurt University shortly after the outbreak of the last war, specializing in religious philosophy and oriental languages as he aspired to obtain an appointment to some university. In 1918 he attended the University of Bonn and obtained a Ph.D. degree.

11. Since early youth Jordan has been interested in newspaper work and has contributed many papers on scientific, artistic, and literary subjects to German and Italian newspapers and magazines. After the armistice he was sent to Italy as a special correspondent by the Dusseldorf Bureau, a newspaper syndicate in Berlin. A few months later he secured an appointment as deputy foreign editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt."

12. Jordan represented this paper from 1920 to 1930, leaving in the latter year to become an assistant to Karl H. Von Wiegand, then correspondent for the Hearst papers in Berlin. During Jordan's connection with the Tageblatt he was sent to the United States to act as the Washington correspondent, and resided in this city from the fall of 1924 until the Spring of 1930.

13. Jordan reports upon himself as follows:

"In the spring of 1930 he was to be transferred to Rome, but refused the job. Instead he succeeded in being assigned to do a trip around the world, also for the 'Tageblatt'. He travelled all over the Pacific area, Australasia, India, the Near East and then returned to Germany. Conditions there had become difficult in the meantime and Jordan made every effort to return to the USA. In this connection he succeeded in establishing a contact with the National Broadcasting Co. in New York which subsequently led to his being appointed as that organization's Central European representative, with headquarters at Basel, Switzerland. He is still holding that position.

"Regarding the political interests of Jordan it may be important to point out that since his early youth he has been a 'liberal'. After his transfer to a German High School he ran into trouble almost immediately because the head-master had objected to his criticism of the Kaiser!

"Also, as a Catholic, Jordan has been active in opposing the Nazi regime. He has been a regular contributor to the NCNC News Service in Washington for many years, reporting Catholic events in Germany under the Nazi rule and constantly and vigorously condemning their policies of church persecution. In this connection he established intimate contacts with the Vatican.

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Memo. for Mr. [redacted] - [redacted]

"As a broadcaster, Jordan had been given assignments by N.B.C. to cultivate intimate contacts with the various broadcasting companies in Europe and to do everything to promote the exchange of programs between them and N.B.C.

"NBC had a contract with the German Broadcasting Co. which had been negotiated in 1929, that is four years before the Nazis came to power. The contract provided for an exclusive exchange of programs between the two companies. The Columbia Broadcasting System having been established soon afterwards, this contract was revised to the extent where political events were specifically excluded from the exclusivity clause.

"Thanks to the personal contacts he had established over a number of years Jordan was able to maintain the contract in force even after the Nazis had come to power. It was primarily due to these personal contacts which were actively fostered by NBC's New York executives, many of their paying visits to Germany from time to time, that many valuable exclusive programs could be secured from Berlin by NBC.

"At the same time the rivalry with the other networks grew, and Jordan personally was accused by CBS of playing with the Nazi radio officials in order to secure privileges for his company while in reality he was only doing a legitimate job of obtaining the best programs for NBC, competing heavily against his rivals all the time. Naturally, his experiences in Germany and his knowledge of German helped him considerably, but he never lost government officials at all as it was then a rule that internationally broadcasters should only deal with broadcasters - that he personally was utterly out of sympathy with Nazi ideas and practices. As a matter of fact, his frankness in that respect was found to be helpful in maintaining proper relations with the German company, particularly with the then head of their international department, Kurt Von Beekmann who was an NBC guest in the latter States on two occasions and ever since had been a staunch friend of NBC's as a broadcaster.

"Various important broadcasts Jordan secured exclusively for NBC (such as Hitler's invasion of Austria, the Munich Conference, etc) caused some of his competitors to again accuse him of Nazi leanings although he had never left the slightest doubt in anybody's mind as to where he stood. Also, it is a matter of record that these specific broadcasts were obtained against heavy odds, with no help by Nazi officials whatever. Proof of this can be furnished."

14. In the F.B.I. report, dated March 31, 1941, the statement appears to the effect that an uncle of Jordan's, Oberst Von Ziegeler, is connected with the German War Ministry. Jordan claims never to have met this individual and categorically denies that he is in any way connected.

CONFIDENTIAL

Name for Mr. Berle - Conf'd.

15. The individuals mentioned in the last two paragraphs of the F.R.I. report of March 11, 1944, are in no way connected with the subject of the present report.

16. Mr. Edward DIZEN, mentioned as a Berlin representative of the National Broadcasting Company, was engaged for a short time only as translator and made several short broadcasts. His services were dispensed with after a few weeks.

17. After a conversation, lasting several hours, with Mr. Jordan, I am quite satisfied that he is thoroughly sincere in his professions of loyalty to the United States, coupled with a strong anti-Nazi feeling.

Wallace M. Phillips.

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Copy to: Of-16-8.7
M.I.D.
M.I.I.

(Copy-Wt-19)

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